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REMARKS / ARGUMENTS

The Office action of March 10, 2008 objected to claims 1, 10, 25 and 40 and the applicants' earlier attempt to amend the specification and rejected claims 1-45. The applicants request amendment of the application as indicated above and withdrawal of the objection to the specification and the objection to and rejection of the claims.

The applicants request amendment of the specification at page 10, line 17 as indicated above. The applicants apologize for any confusion created by the typographical error in the page number included in the amendment of November 30, 2007.

Claim 1 stands objected to because of a typographical error in an alpha-numeric phrase identifier. The applicants request replacement of "(ii)" with –(i)—as indicated above and withdrawal of the objection to claim 1.

Claims 10, 25 and 40 stand objected to because there is insufficient antecedent basis for the phrase "said non-object oriented program." The applicants request replacement of the word "program" with the word –application—. The applicants submit there is an antecedent basis for the phrase --said non-object oriented application— and request withdrawal of the objection.

Claims 12, 27 and 42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 because, according to the Office action, the recited object reference does not comprise a reference to an application. The applicants request amendment of claims 1, 12, 16, 27, 31 and 42 to replace an instance of the term "object reference" with the term --reference to an object-- and submit that the disclosure does support the recitation a reference to an object including an object reference, an identity of an application and a queue number specifying a sequential position of a "reference to an object" (page 25, lines 13-21). The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 12, 27 and 42.

Claims 6-7, 21-23, and 36-38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 because claims 6, 21 and 36 contain the word JAVA which, according to the Office action, is a trademark/tradename the inclusion of which renders the claim uncertain. While the applicants respectfully submit that the term JAVA was not used in the claims to identify a source of a virtual machine but to define with particularity the virtual machine described in a specification and, therefore, does not render the scope claim uncertain, the applicants request amendment of the claim, as indicated above, to delete the term "JAVA" from the claim. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection.

Claims 1-4, 6, 9-11, 13-19, 21, 24-26, 28-34, 36, 39-41 and 43-45 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Cranston et al., US Patent 6,829,769 B2 (Cranston) in

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view of Gallusico et al., US Patent No. 7,152,231 B1 (Gallusico). The applicants request amendment of claims 1, 16 and 31 as indicated above to further define the references to objects that are stored in the queue. Both Cranston and Gallusico disclose systems for interprocess communication where messages are being passed between two processes that are aware of each other. The applicants respectfully submit that a process is an instance of a program that sequentially executed. While the program may be an application, the applicants respectfully submit that neither Cranston nor Galluscio indicate that a message in the interprocess communication is an object that is accessible to plural applications. Both Cranston and Galluscio disclose systems for interprocess communication in which a message is stored in a shared memory location by a sending process and the receiving process is notified of the location of the message data by an entry in a queue. In the case of Cranston, the entry in the queue is a "process agnostic (unknown) memory handle," see Abstract, which, as illustrated in FIG. 5, indicates the location in the memory where the message, is stored but does not identity an object at the memory location. Moreover, as conceded in the Office action, the entry in the queue does not identify the application that placed the "process agnostic (unknown) memory handle" or any other data in the queue. Likewise, in the interprocess communication system of Galluscio, the receiving process is notified of the location of the message data from a memory offset in a message queue (col. 4, line(s) 37-42) but an identification of an application placing the message in the message queue is not included in the queue.

The Office action states, relative to claims 12, 27 and 42, that Silberschatz, Applied Operating Systems Concepts, Fifth Edition, p.103 – 104 (Silberschatz), teaches logical implementation of interprocess communication, "including the information that must be provided." While the applicants respectfully submit that communication between processes is not the sharing of objects by plural applications, the applicants further submit that Silberschatz teaches that for interprocess communication only the identify of the recipient of the message, not the identity of the process that places the message reference in the queue (the sender), need be associated with the message p. 104, ¶ 4. The applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 16, and 31 are not obvious from Cranston, Galluscio and Silberschatz because none of the references refer to the sharing of objects by plural applications and none of the references disclose or suggest a queue including references to objects comprising an object reference and an identify of the application placing the reference to the object in the queue. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 16 and 31.

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With regard to claims 2-4, 6, 9-11, 13-15, 17-19, 21, 24-26, 28-30, 32-34, 36, 39-41 and 43-45 the applicants submit that the claims are dependent from one of claims 1, 16, and 31 or a claim that depends from one of claims 1, 16 and 31. A dependent claim inherits all of the limitations of the claim(s) from which depends and, therefore, the applicants respectfully submit that claims 2-4, 6, 9-11, 13-15, 17-19, 21, 24-26, 28-30, 32-34, 36, 39-41 and 43-45 are not obvious from Cranston and Galluscio for at least the same reasons that claims 1, 16 and 31 are not obvious from Cranston and Galluscio. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 2-4, 6, 9-11, 13-15, 17-19, 21, 24-26, 28-30, 32-34, 36, 39-41 and 43-45.

Claims 5, 20 and 35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Cranston in view of Galluscio as applied to claims 1, 16 and 31 and further in view of Martin et al., US Patent No. 7017160 (Martin). The applicants submit that claims 5, 20, and 35 are dependent from one of claims 1, 16, and 31 or a claim dependent from one of claims 1, 16 and 31 and each inherits all of the limitation of the claim(s) from which it respectively depends. Since claims 1, 16 and 31 are not obvious from Cranston and Galluscio for the reasons stated above and since Martin does not obviate the differences between these claims and Cranston and Galluscio, the applicants submit claims 5, 20 and 35 are not obvious from Cranston, Galluscio and Martin for at least the reasons stated above. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection.

Claims 7, 8, 12, 22, 23, 27, 37, 38 and 42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Cranston in view of Galluscio as applied to claims 1, 6, 16, 21, 31 and 36 and further in view of Jaworski, "JAVA 1.1 Developer's Guide." The applicants submit that claims 7, 8, 12, 22, 23, 27, 37, 38 and 42 are dependent from one of claims 1, 16 and 31 or a claim dependent from one of claims 1, 16 and 31 and each inherits all of the limitation of the claim(s) from which it respectively depends. Since claims 1, 16 and 31 are not obvious from Cranston and Galluscio for the reasons stated above and since Jaworski does not obviate the differences between these claims and Cranston and Galluscio, the applicants submit claims 7, 8, 12, 22, 23, 27, 37, 38 and 42 are not obvious from Cranston, Galluscio and Jaworski for at least the reasons stated above. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection.

Claims 12, 27 and 42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Cranston in view of Galluscio as applied to claims 1,16, and 31 and further in view of Silberschatz. The applicants submit that claims 12, 27, and 42 are dependent from one of claims 1, 16 and 31 or a claim dependent from one of claims 1, 16 and 31 and each inherits all of the

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limitations of the claim(s) from which it respectively depends. Since claims 1, 16 and 31 are not obvious from Cranston and Galluscio and Silberschatz for the reasons stated above, the applicants submit claims 12, 27 and 42 are not obvious for at least the same reasons. Moreover, the applicants respectfully submit that none of Cranston, Galluscio or Silberschatz discloses or suggests placing in the queue an indication of a position of a reference to an object in a sequence of references placed in the queue by the placing application. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection.

The applicants respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. If the Examiner believes that for any reason direct contact with applicants' attorney would advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number below.

Respectfully submitted, Chernoff, Vilhauer, McClung & Stenzel, L.L.P. Suite 1600 601 SW Second Avenue Portland, Oregon 97204

By:

Timothy A. Long

Reg. No. 28876

Telephone No. (503) 227-5631 FAX No. (503) 228-4373

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